

## CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Depew Charged With Too Much Loquacity.

LOSING VOTES IN NEW YORK

General Dick's Abuse of The Congressional Record.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN METHODS.

Speeches Printed and Scattered Broadcast at Public Expense—The Quail the Mother of Trusts—How Congressman Lents Tanned the Side of General Grosvenor—The Daily Republican Opposed to Trusts. Monnett Turned Down by His Party—John J. Lents.

(Special Washington Letter.)  
 Alas and alack! My heart is heavy, and my lachrymal ducts are in full flow. Wherefore? Because my bonny friend, the suave and gifted Chauncey Mitchell Depew, junior senator from New York and orator laureate of the Republican party, is accused by divers and sundry newspapers not having the fear of God before their faces, but being instigated by the devil, of having talked too much at the Philadelphia convention in the famous Parrot. These irreverent scribes not only make the general charge of too much loquacity against my distinguished friend, but they cruelly specify and declare that when he undertook to boost Governor Roosevelt's military record by referring slyly to the Seventy-first New York regiment he put his foot in it and lost some thousands of votes to the McKinley ticket in New York, for, as the officers and men of the gallant Seventy-first can't get at the brilliant Chauncey at this election, as he is not a candidate, they will even go things by clawing the hide off his principal, Colonel Roosevelt, and while they are at it of Major McKinley also. "Sweet is revenge!"

At the Public Expense.  
 How persistently and successfully Republican statesmen stuff ballot boxes is a matter of common knowledge; but it is not so well known how extensively they stuff the Congressional Record, the daily paper of congress, published and circulated through the mails at the public expense.

In this bad business the name of Hon. Charles Dick, alias "General" Dick, representative in congress, secretary to the national executive committee and successor to Hon. George B. Cox, the hoodlum chief, as Ohio's national committeeman, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, "leads all the rest." I take off my chapman to General Dick, confident in the belief that in packing the Congressional Record he has set the pace for all coming paddlers—a pace which no other may attain.

General Dick is a man of parts—many parts—and plays many parts. He is fast coming to be the Pooh Bah among the McFinnaites; but oratory is not among his multitudinous accomplishments. He wins his victories by manipulation and by being the chief gunner of Mark Hanna's fast firing, long range, disappearing checkbook. General Dick has not hitherto aspired "to speak in public on the stage," but nobody can ever guess what ambition, preposterous or otherwise, is germinating in the brain and heart of an Ohio Republican. From "Fire Alarm" forerunner down to some infant puking and palling in its mother's arms Ohio Republicans all expect to be president or to bag "something equally as good."

So, while people were praising General Dick as the silent statesman, all who read The Congressional Record of June 9, published two days after congress adjourned, were amazed to find that it contained what purported to be a speech by the general, filling almost 72 columns of The Record. Representatives were astounded because they knew that he never delivered any such speech in the house. If he spoke at all, it was briefly, under the five minutes rule, but the chances are that he never spoke at all. He wrote, or he made his secretary write, 71½ broad columns in The Record. Wherefore? Not for his health; not as a literary exercise; not for fame. None of these. The general was doing business. He was loading up The Congressional Record, published at the public expense, with enough campaign rot to make a book as big as McGuffey's old Sixth Reader, to be printed at the public expense and circulated through the mails free by the millions to induce people to vote directly against their own interests by voting for William McKinley. There are more words in this so called speech by General Dick than can be found in all the speeches of Demosthenes or Patrick Henry. Such gross abuses of "the leave to print" in The Record are the things which make many men—including myself—in favor of abolishing The Record altogether. As General Dick stuffs it, it is a fraud and robbery upon the people.

The Tariff and Trusts.  
 Henry O. Havemeyer, who ought to know, says the protective tariff is the mother of trusts. There can be no question that the Republican party is the mother of the high protective tariff. Therefore, according to all the rules of logic, the Republican party is the grandmother of the trusts. Of course the old political harlot resolved against them in a feeble way at Philadelphia, but actions count much more than words in this world, and here is the action up to date:  
 There has never been but one Repub-

lican in the United States who lifted his finger against the trusts. That man was the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, late Republican attorney general of Ohio, who, taking the party at its word, proceeded to make war on the Standard Oil trust, whereupon the Republican party at the first opportunity retired him to the shades of private life and have been heaping abuse upon his head ever since. The Hon. John J. Lents of Ohio is one of the ablest and most promising members of congress. He is a fiery orator, a splendid rough and tumble, catch as catch can debater. He has his full quantum of courage, strikes from the shoulder, is always ready to speak for the people and is a dangerous customer to tackle on the floor of the house, as General Charles Henry Grosvenor, mouthpiece of the administration, found out, to his sorrow, in the closing days of congress. General Grosvenor made some hypocritical remarks which Lents did not relish on the bogus trust constitutional amendment then before the house. While General Grosvenor is, like Joe Bagstock, "tough, devilish tough," Lents tanned his hide in a most approved fashion that day. Lents' entire speech should be circulated as a campaign document. Whether or not it will be I do not know. I here quote as much of it as I have room for, and it is decidedly good campaign stuff.

A Good Democrat.  
 If Lents gets what he deserves, he will be returned to congress from the capital district of Ohio by at least 10,000 majority. It would be a well deserved compliment and tribute to this splendid young Democrat, who is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole. In skinning General Grosvenor Mr. Lents spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, it was exceedingly pleasant to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] apologize for the third time for the treatment that the Republican party has given Attorney General Monnett. Mr. Monnett prosecuted one trust vigorously, honestly, beyond the temptation of a bribe of \$400,000, beyond the browbeating of the press of the state, beyond the cold shoulder of every leader in the Republican party. He stood incorruptible, he stood unyielding, on the Republican state platform of 1895 against trusts, a platform more radical than that adopted in the state of Ohio a few weeks ago by the Republicans and more radical against trusts than the platform will be which they will adopt at Philadelphia in two weeks.

"But I propose to let Mr. Monnett speak for himself as to how he has been treated in the state of Ohio. I send to the clerk to be read from the desk, an interview given on the 19th of May by Mr. Monnett, as reported in the Columbus Citizen and reproduced in the Lancaster Democrat, telling what he thinks of the Republican party and its course in that state, not only with reference to himself, but particularly with reference to the trusts."

The clerk read as follows:  
 PUNISHMENT FOR REPUBLICAN PARTY SEEMS CERTAIN, SAYS MONNETT, WHO THINKS IT IS LIKELY TO BE GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE THIS FALL.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett has returned from Toledo and says that he was not present at the conference of Silver Republicans and anti-trust leaders. Mr. Monnett, however, says that he met Mr. Charles Towne and had a very pleasant chat with him and also with others who were there attending the conference. Answering the question regarding his position on the trust question during the coming campaign, Mr. Monnett said that he was the Ohio member of the National Anti-trust association and as such would do his duty to the organization. "There will be no compromise with the trusts. They are a social, commercial and political evil, with which there can be no compromise. I fancy that there will be a great effort to win votes from our party on this question the coming campaign. I don't see how we can escape punishment either. When a party breaks its pledges, it is usually punished by the people. At the national convention at St. Louis when President McKinley was nominated, Senator Thurston, who presided as chairman of that meeting, declared that the American people will return the Republican party to power because they know that its administration will mean the protection of the public from all unlawful combinations and unjust exactions of aggregated capital."

"He went further and declared that the party must do this to retain the confidence of the American people. The platform of the Republican party in Ohio strongly condemns the trusts and their unfair methods. I was elected as the attorney general of Ohio on such a platform, and as the officer of the state and the representative of the party I carried out, as best I could, the platform of the party. Yet I was not supported in this by many of the leaders, and the party organs criticized me for doing just what the platform of my party pledged me to do. Newspapers of the state, about 110 of them, printed paid articles criticizing my actions, and they, too, party newspapers."

"This is not all. The legislature which has just adjourned killed the Russell bill and the maximum freight bill, and that, too, by almost a strict party vote. Will not the people punish the party for its actions on the part of its servants? The party as such is not in sympathy with such methods. Although the Russell bill was bill No. 10, it was side tracked by the trust lobbyists and held back until near the adjournment, and then, over the protest of some of the best men of the party and almost all of the Democratic members, it was defeated. This was a repudiation of the party platform and the sentiment of the party."

"I cannot believe that we will escape punishment, and I believe it will come this fall. Why should the party not be punished when the men who control its actions disregard the will of the people? Why should the people, who believe in the enforcement of law and believe that party platforms and principles are more than men, not punish the party, and do it this fall? I know no reason."

"I can hardly talk on this question with propriety. I am not in politics or public life. I am practicing law and should not take part in such matters, but I will say that there will be no compromise with the trusts and personally I will not discontinue my efforts to bring about a better condition of trade and honest competition."

Mr. Lents—I doubly appreciate the gentleman's [Mr. Grosvenor's] certificate of character and Republicanism which he has just given Mr. Monnett, because Mr. Monnett says that as a just penalty on his own party it ought to be defeated in the state of Ohio this fall for its repudiation of its pledges against the trusts.

Mr. Grosvenor—Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. Lents—Yes.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman will note that Mr. Monnett does not claim that he was turned down for attorney general.

Mr. Gaines—You did not endorse his administration.

Monnett Turned Down.

Mr. Lents—I note that the gentleman now says Mr. Monnett did not say that he was turned down, but I will give

the gentleman from Ohio a little history from the convention of last summer. You know and everybody in Ohio knows that Mr. Monnett's name was mentioned throughout the state by the Republicans who are honestly opposed to trusts as a candidate for governor, and out of the 813 delegates that went to the state convention not a single delegate dared to lift his voice for Frank S. Monnett for governor, although he was the champion of the people against the trusts.

You know another thing, sir, that the trusts went with their corruption funds into Mr. Monnett's own county and prevented him from securing even the few delegates of his own county for renomination for attorney general. You know that no man in the United States has made as loyal, as intelligent, as honest, as persistent a fight against the trusts as Frank Monnett, and notwithstanding the fact that he has demonstrated to the people of the state of Ohio and of the United States that he is the best qualified man in the country to fight the trusts, yet your party repudiated him and turned him out of office before he could finish his litigation against the Standard Oil trust.

You talk about two terms. The people of Ohio did not apply the two term rule to you. The people of Ohio did not apply the two term rule to McKinley, nor to Garfield, nor to Hayes, nor to many others in state and national service. Mr. Monnett had carried into execution your promises to the people in your platform of 1895, and yet you repudiated him, and when he did come before the state convention for renomination, not as attorney general alone, but as the lawyer to prosecute the trusts in that state, he got only 28 votes for attorney general and not one for governor.

Now, you have the reputation of being "Old Figgers." I should like to have you figure for us. If Mr. Monnett, after fighting the trusts faithfully and honestly—aye, after fighting only one trust—could not get one vote for governor, how many would he have got had he fought all the trusts? Or solve this problem by the simple rule of three: If he got only 28 votes for attorney general out of 813 votes, how many votes would he have got for renomination as attorney general if he had been fighting all of the trusts? Solve those problems, if you please.

Could Not Get One Delegate.  
 If Mr. Monnett, after fighting the trusts for four years as a Republican, could not get one delegate out of 813 for governor, how many years will he have to fight all of the trusts before you nominate him for that position?

After you have answered those questions, and your pencil and your figures are worn out, answer these questions:

If Mr. Monnett is to be repudiated because he has honestly fought the trusts; if Mr. Monnett is to be repudiated in Ohio for fighting the greatest monster that is before the people today; if Mr. Monnett was the champion of the cause of the people, a cause which you hypocritically come in here now and say requires an amendment to the constitution of the United States, why did you not keep Mr. Monnett in the public service, helping you fight these trusts, if you were honest about it? You need such a man as Monnett.

Ah, my friends, if you thought this constitutional amendment was a menace to the trusts it would have gone to the wastebasket, just as Mr. Monnett has gone to the political wastebasket! Oh, do not undertake to fool the people! Mr. Lincoln told you that you could fool all of them a part of the time and a part of them all of the time, but that you cannot fool all of them all the time. I invite you into my district and challenge you to discuss your amendment to the constitution.

Now, we have the sugar trust. It was discovered when you passed the Dingley bill that you called the extra session for the sole purpose of passing that bill, and you adjourned us from day to day and week to week, holding us here for four and a half months for no other purpose, and we all remember that when Havemeyer went on the witness stand some months ago he stated that the Dingley tariff is "the mother of trusts." But when the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Richardson] brings in an amendment simply asking to strike off one article—that of paper and putting it on the free list you stand by the "trust mother," the Dingley tariff law, and continue to protect the trusts.

If we were to offer to put nails on the free list, you would stand by the "mother of trusts." If we were to ask you to put wire on the free list or glass or pottery or any of the hundred commodities that go into the food, clothing and shelter of the community, you would resist step by step every practical proposition to limit the evils of the trust.

Followed Their Leader.  
 The officers and men of the garrison at Brussels were on one occasion invited to a lecture given by the mayor. The soldiers were instructed to keep eyes on the commanding officer, Colonel Poodts, and to follow his example, rising and applauding when he did. Unhappily, Colonel Poodts had occasion to blow his nose. Instantly the hall re-echoed with the music of 1,500 soldiers' noses being blown.—Brussels Correspondence.

The bacilli are found in the sputa, and it is settled by repeated researches that tuberculosis is spread nearly exclusively by dried sputum.

A Baton Mank.  
 Uncle Galswain—By gum, Mandy! Ef I vuz the manager of 'this show I'd cock h' wazges of 'that chap that's warin h' flute, fer, I swum, he ha'n't played a note on it th' bull artemoon!"—Harpe's Weekly.

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## NEW TRIMMINGS.

They Match the Color and Shade of the Costume.

Cloth costumes are decorated with silk bands of the same color, which form interlaces, bows and motifs of a variety of shapes, adapting themselves to the shape of the garment. This is a flat and unobtrusive but elegant sort of trimming and is new. Less novel are the tiny, very full ruffles of mousseline de soie which are placed close together to cover revers, the mousseline being of the same color and shade as the goods.

This tendency to match the color of materials and trimmings is shown in a



VOILE COSTUME.

marked way among the newest models and designs. Louis Quinze knots of lace are incrustated upon silky cashmeres of the latest weave and are perfectly assorted to the material upon which they appear. The same idea is carried out with other motifs, which outline tunics, boleros, tabliers, etc. Sometimes the entire lower half of the skirt is enriched with these applications.

The picture shows a gown of mastic voile. The skirt has a deep plaiting around the foot and a pointed tunic bordered with several tucks and a deep edge of bias guipure. The tight bolero is trimmed with tucks and guipure, like the tunic, and opens over a plaited chemisette of sky blue taffeta, which is crossed by little straps of black velvet fastened by buttons of enamel. The sleeves are tight, with tucks at the wrist, and the cravat is of blue tulle. The hat of mastic straw is trimmed with blue flowers around the crown and under the brim.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

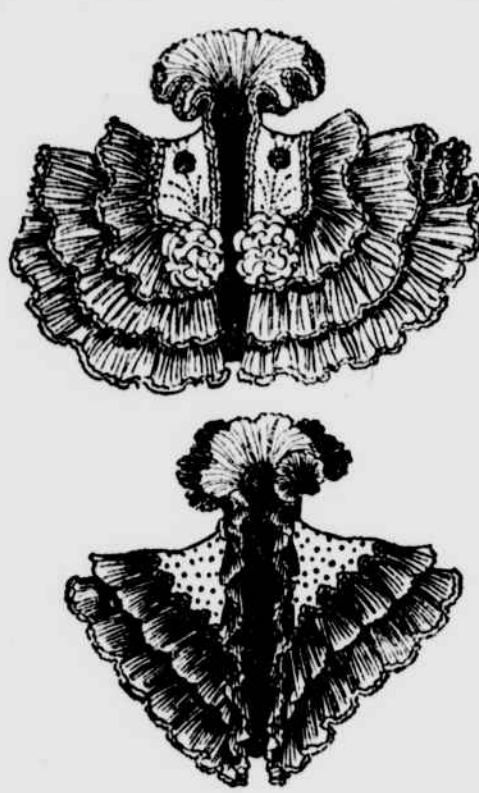
Misapprehended the Necessities.  
 "Yes, I advertised for a clerk," said the lawyer, taking the cigar from his mouth and throwing out his chest. "What qualifications have you?"

"I can lie a little, sir," replied the boy timidly.—Yonkers Statesman.

## FASHION NOTES.

Prevailing Forms in the New Skirts and Bodices.

Skirts of thin materials are made separate from the lining, which is attached to them only at the waistband. The lining skirt is cut very carefully, like a close fitting gown skirt, and is trimmed around the lower part by a flounce or plaiting of silk, the edge of which has a



SUMMER CAPES.

fine ruche. This helps to give the proper shape to the outside skirt, which is tucked, gathered or plaited.

The belt retains a decided drop in front, which is attained in part by keeping it well fastened up at the back and in part by the shape of the fashionable corset, which is straight in front and gives the effect of a longer waist there than behind. Side clasps for the stockings, fastened to the edge of the corset, help to keep it in position, but where it is worn outside the petticoat these are impracticable.

All bodice draperies show a tendency to attain an effect of width and squareness at the shoulders, although sleeves are not large, except occasionally at the extreme top. They are fitted by darts, however, and are stiffened by canvas to keep them square.

Pictures are given of two summer capes. The first has a sort of square yoke and a collar of white satin embroidered with spangles. Beyond the yoke extend three plaited ruffles of white mousseline de soie bordered with little ruffles. Two chevrons of white mousseline de soie are placed in front. The collar is lined with gathered mousseline and bordered with a ruche. The second cape is of electric blue silk embroidered with black spangles. It is bordered with two plaitings of black mousseline de soie edged with white ruffles. The plaited collar of black mousseline de soie is lined with plaited coquilles of white mousseline, which extend down the front edges.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

The board of regents of the State hospital for the insane meets today. There is talk of a new building for white men, the present quarters being overcrowded. The regents will have about \$7,000 for this work.

Virginia apples took the first prize at the Paris Exposition, and North Carolina apples, ten varieties, all grown in Western, N. C., took the second prize. That isn't so bad in a world-competition.

While the State of Virginia has spent \$36,000,000 for public schools, \$11,000,000 of which was for colored schools, the negroes of that State have paid only \$1,500,000 of this.

The big Twin City Power company, the principal place of business of which is to be near Parkeraville, Edgefield county, on Tuesday afternoon filed its return with the secretary of state and obtained its charter. The company was quickly organized.

All the newspapers are not against Col Patterson. The Sumter Freeman is an earnest supporter of his, and says he is going to be elected "as sure as gun's iron." All guns are not iron; some are brass.—Greenville News.

## DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ diseases, but always inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by A. J. China. B.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect June 15, 1900.

No. 11 No. 3	DAVENS TIME	No. 12 No. 14
Daily Daily		Daily Daily
5:30p 7:00a Lv. Charleston	Ar. 11:30a 8:15p	8:15a 5:30p
5:50p 7:10a Lv. Summerville	Ar. 11:50a 8:35p	8:35a 5:50p
6:10p 7:30a Lv. Branchville	Ar. 12:10p 8:55p	8:55a 6:10p
6:30p 7:50a Lv. Orangeburg	Ar. 12:30p 9:15p	9:15a 6:30p
6:50p 8:10a Lv. Kingville	Ar. 12:50p 9:35p	9:35a 6:50p

11:30a Ar. Sumter	12:10p Lv. 6:45a
11:50a Ar. Camden	12:30p Lv. 7:05a
12:10p Ar. Columbia	12:50p Lv. 7:25a
12:30p Ar. Charleston	1:10p Lv. 7:45a
12:50p Ar. Summerville	1:30p Lv. 8:05a
1:10p Ar. Branchville	1:50p Lv. 8:25a
1:30p Ar. Orangeburg	2:10p Lv. 8:45a
1:50p Ar. Kingville	2:30p Lv. 9:05a
2:10p Ar. Charleston	2:50p Lv. 9:25a
2:30p Ar. Summerville	3:10p Lv. 9:45a
2:50p Ar. Branchville	3:30p Lv. 10:05a
3:10p Ar. Orangeburg	3:50p Lv. 10:25a
3:30p Ar. Kingville	4:10p Lv. 10:45a
3:50p Ar. Charleston	4:30p Lv. 11:05a

NOTES: In addition to the above service, trains Nos. 15 and 16 run daily between Charleston and Asheville, carrying elegant Pullman sleeping cars. No. 15 leaves Charleston 11:30 p. m., arrives Asheville 5:35 a. m.; No. 16 leaves Asheville 9:05 a. m., No. 15 leaves Asheville 2:05 p. m.; leaves Columbia 1:30 p. m.; arrives Charleston 7:00 a. m. Sleeping cars ready for occupancy at Charleston at 12:30 p. m. These trains make close connections at Columbia with through trains between Florida points and Washington and New York.

No. 15 No. 3	GREENVILLE	No. 12 No. 14
Daily Daily	Double Daily Service	Daily Daily
11:00p 7:00a Lv. Charleston	Ar. 8:15p 7:00a	8:15a 5:30p
1:50a 8:55a Lv. Branchville	Ar. 8:35p 7:25a	8:35a 5:50p
2:10a 9:10a Lv. Orangeburg	Ar. 8:55p 7:45a	8:55a 6:10p
2:30a 9:30a Lv. Columbia	Ar. 9:15p 8:05a	9:15a 6:30p
2:50a 9:50a Lv. Greenwood	Ar. 9:35p 8:25a	9:35a 6:50p

10:55a 2:45p Ar. Asheville	11:20a 6:10p
11:05a 2:55p Ar. Anderson	11:30a 6:20p
11:15a 3:05p Ar. Greenville	11:40a 6:30p
12:20p 4:15p Ar. Greenville	12:10p 6:40p

Lv. Augusta	7:00a 9:30p
Ar. Savannah	10:00p 12:40p
Ar. Savannah	10:00p 12:40p
Ar. Savannah	10:00p 12:40p

Lv. Savannah	5:40a 3:00p
Ar. Savannah	6:00a 3:20p
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Ar. Savannah	6:00a 3:20p

Lv. Savannah	12:30p 12:30p
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Ar. Savannah	12:30p 12:30p

Lv. Savannah	11:35a 1:30a
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Ar. Savannah	1:21p 3:15a
Ar. Savannah	1:35p 3:30a

Lv. Savannah	11:35a 1:30a
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Ar. Savannah	1:21p 3:15a
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Lv. Savannah	11:35a 1:30a
Ar. Savannah	1:07p 3:00a
Ar. Savannah	1:21p 3:15a
Ar. Savannah	1:35p 3:30a

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